

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

The attached sheet of drawings includes changes to Figs. (9a-9b to 10). The sheet, which includes Figs. (9a-9b to 10), replaces sheet the original including Figs. (9a-9b to 10).

Attachment: Replacement Sheet(s): 2 (Two)

REMARKS

Claims 1-7 are pending in the application.

Of the above claims 5-7 are withdrawn from consideration

Claims 2, 3, 4/2, 4/3 are allowed

Claims 1, 4/1 are rejected.

The Specification has been objected to by the Examiner

The drawings have been objected to be the Examiner.

Claims 1 and 4/1 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicants' Admitted Prior Art, hereinafter AAPA, in view of Suzuki Yasuo (JP 2001-230567).

The Applicants traverse the rejections and request reconsideration.

Specification

The Examiner again contends that the foreign priority information and the parent PCT case should be mentioned in the first paragraph. The Applicants respectfully maintain that the Examiner is incorrect. The Examiner cites 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a) in alleged support of his position. However, this section deals with claiming benefit of an earlier filed non-provisional US Application or an international Application designating the US. In other words, this section does not cover foreign priority claims or a national stage entry.

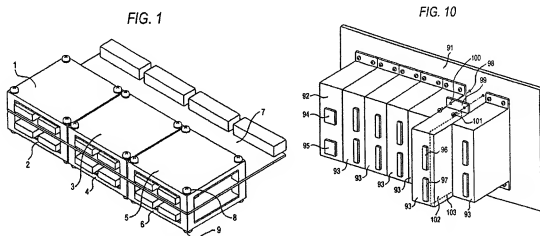
Drawings

The Examiner has objected to the Drawings for various informalities. The Applicants respectfully designate Figs. 9 and 10 as --Prior Art-- in accordance with the Examiner's requirement.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Rejection of Claims 1 and 4/1 as being unpatentable over Applicants' Admitted Prior Art and Yasuo

The Examiner continues to maintain the obviousness rejection of claims 1 and 4/1 based on the combined teachings of the Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter "APA") and Yasuo.



In the response filed on March 7, 2008, referring to the AAPA shown in Fig. 10 and the exemplary embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig. 1, the Applicant argued that the servo-amplifier modules 93 are arranged on one side of the substrate 91 in AAPA while in the present invention the servo-amplifier modules 5 & 6 are required to be on opposite sides of the substrate 7. On the other hand, the secondary reference Suzuki merely suggests a general teaching that electronic circuits can be arranged on both sides of the circuit board.

Further, the Applicant argued that the servo-amplifier module requires a printed board and a power element. On the other hand, Suzuki suggests electronic circuits with single elements being on opposite sides of a circuit board.

The Examiner contends that Suzuki is being cited for its general teaching that electronic components can be arranged on two sides of a circuit board to conserve space.

However, the Applicants respectfully submit that, the Examiner has ignored the fact that the servo-amplifier modules are parallel to the substrate. On page 3 of the Office Action, in item 5, the Examiner reads the “parallel” limitation on item 93, of Fig. 10 of the AAPA. Thus, it is clear that the Examiner interprets the “parallel” limitation to mean that the servo-amplifier modules are parallel to each other.

The Applicants respectfully submit that the servo-amplifier modules are required to be parallel to the substrate 7, thereby further meeting the objectives of the present invention to conserve space.

In fact, paragraph [0073] of the present Specification clearly notes that by mounting the multishaft servo-amplifier modules on the flat surface of the base plate **in parallel therewith**, a thin type multishaft servo-amplifier having a smaller height in the thickness direction of the base plate than the conventional multishaft servo-amplifier can be provided. Contrast this with paragraph [0016] of the present Specification where, referring to the AAPA, it is noted that the multishaft servo-amplifier modules 93 are disposed perpendicular to the flat surface on the base plate.

The Applicants respectfully amend claim 1 to further clarify that each of the multishaft servo-amplifiers are parallel to the multishaft interface substrate.

The Examiner cites the *KSR* case extensively. However, while the *KSR* case is related to teaching, suggestions and motivation to combine, it does not eviscerate the requirement that all elements in the claims should be suggested by the combined teachings of the prior art. The Applicants respectfully submit that the combined teachings of the cited references do not suggest the inventive combination including the requirement that the multishaft servo-amplifier modules are parallel to the substrate.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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